The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5104 號四零百一千五第 日九初月二年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 26th MARCH, 1874. 四拜禮 號六十二月三英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 25, KWANGTUNG, Brit. str., 491, Pitman, Foochow 22nd March, Amoy 23rd, and Swatow 24th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

March 25, CHOW SYE, Siamese ship, 462, S. Kruse, Bangkok 25th February, General.—CHINESE.

March 25, MARY ANN HOLMAN, Brit. bark, 272, Henry C. Holman, Cardiff 16th October, Coals.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Departures.

March 25, JEAN SANDS, for San Francisco.
March 25, PALMA, for Whampoa.
March 25, ALDEBARAN, for Tientsin.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 25TH.

None.

Passengers.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., from East Coast:—Mrs Wilson, Messrs Smith, Remedios, Bond, and Steere, and 90 Chinese.

Reports.

The Siamese ship *Chow Sye* reports left Bangkok on 25th February, and had light Easterly winds throughout.

The British steamship *Kwangtung* reports left Foochow on 23rd March, Amoy on the 23rd, and Swatow on the 24th. From Foochow to Amoy, and from Amoy to Swatow, had fresh breeze and dull cloudy weather. From Swatow to port had moderate breeze and fine weather until 6 a.m. on the 25th instant, when had dull foggy weather to arrival. In Foochow, H.M.S. *Kestrel*. In Amoy, the steamship *Formosa*. In Swatow, the steamship *Hoi-ning*; the steamers *Shaftesbury* and *Douglas* left for the North, on 24th instant.

The British bark *Mary Ann Holman* reports left Cardiff on 16th October, first part of passage out of Channel had strong gales and light N.E. trades; crossed the Line on November 15th, in 30 West. Saw the Island of Fernando Noronha on November 17th; after which had very bad S.E. trades; leaving the trades had fine weather as far as the Cape, fine running breeze in 39 S.; after leaving the Cape had a fine run as far as the St. Paul's Island, with a strong gale occasionally. Had two heavy gales in which was obliged to have to, there being such a Mountainous Sea on January 1st, in lat. 42.33 S., and long. 55.10 E., as well as on Jan. 12th, in lat. 37.15 S., and long. 2 East. From St. Paul's Island through the S.E. trades, fine weather and light winds; made Damn Island on February 4th; passed through the Ombay Passage on February 8th; after that had very light airs and calms all through the Islands; passed through the Gilolo Passage on March 1st; exchanged signals with a British ship, name unknown, signal letters V.BH.G., from Cardiff bound to Hongkong, 121 days out; after this for many days very light winds and calms, light and fine N.E. monsoon until sighting Formosa, which was passed on March 23rd; from thence to Hongkong strong winds and thick foggy weather. Pilot came on board at 9 a.m. and at 6 p.m. anchored in this port.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

(*From Hedge & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report.*)
Pagoda Anchorage, 20th March.

March 14th, str. Lap-tek from Hongkong, str. Douglas from Hongkong; 15th, str. Dragon from Shanghai; 17th, H.M.S. Kestrel from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

March 13th, Lilla for Tientsin; 15th, str Lap-tek for Shanghai; 16th, str. Douglas for Hongkong.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(*Corrected to Date.*)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Lesmona	Cardiff	Oct. 24
Salan	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Derweat	London	Nov. 18
Antipodes	Cardiff	Nov. 19
Batavia	Hamburg	Dec. 2
Johanna	Cardiff	Dec. 3
Kate Carnie	London	Dec. 5
Lydia	Newcastle	Dec. 26
Osaka	London	Dec. 30
Batavia	Cuxhaven	Dec. 30
Elizabeth Dougall	London	Jan. 11
Dougarm	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Avonmore	Cardiff	Jan. 24
Yentai (s)	London	Jan. 25
Diomed (s)	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Tanjore (s)	Southampton	Jan. 29
Swiftsure	Cardiff	Jan. 30
Pilgrim	Boston	Feb. 1
Cassandra (s)	London	Feb. 1
Crocus (s)	London	Feb. 4
Deerhound	London	Feb. 4
Ulysses (s)	Liverpool	Feb. 4

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
At 2 P.M.,
Household Furniture, &c.

SHARP & Co.,
At 2 30 P.M.,
Bank, Insurance, and other Shares.

DR. MED. CARL PLATEN,
PRACTISCHER ARZT,
AMOY.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.
Saigon.

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for: Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [ly 721 May 8

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of $10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Banks.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SNEATH, } *Managers.*
1y 1887] IGN. STEINHART, }

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. S. Cardes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late WONG KOONG-TEEN, in our firm, ceased on the 16th February, 1874.
WEE KO-PEE and OW YANG MAH-YEE were admitted Partners in our firm on the 17th February, 1874.
FOOK MOW LOONG HONG,
48, *Bonham Strand West.*
3m 362 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
WILLIAM FORBES.
1m 339 Tientsin, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL HEERMANN has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.
2m 334 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. A. H. P. HASE, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1873.
Mr. HERMANN STOLTEFOHT has been admitted a partner in our firm in Hongkong and Canton on the 1st January, 1874.
HESSE & Co.
tf 330 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

MR. JAMES HENRY SCOTT and Mr. WILLIAM DROUGHT HARRISON have been admitted as partners in our firms at Hongkong, China, and Japan.
RUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 295 Hongkong, 18th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLPH JOOST, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1873.
Mr. PAUL GERHARD HÜBBE and Mr. ALBERT GILTZOW have been admitted partners in our firm at Hongkong and in China on the 1st January A.C.
Mr. GUSTAV PETERS is authorised to sign the firm.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
6d 158 Hongkong, 28th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. REINERS has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
MELCHERS & Co.
3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in Hongkong and China between W. J. BLYDENBURGH, GEORGE HURLBUT HUNTINGTON, and J. C. HEITMANN, under the name and Firm of SMITH, ARCHER & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
Either partner will sign the name of the Firm in Liquidation.
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
3m 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HART is authorised to sign our firm, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
TURNER & Co.
tf 2096 Shanghai, 15th December, 1873.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 13, situated in Shelley Street, (between Caine Road and Mosque Street,) containing Eight Rooms and Outhouses. Apply to
V. C. DA ROCHA.
1m 464 Hongkong, 25th March, 1874.

TO LET,
(*From the 1st April next.*)

HOUSES Nos. 29, 31, and 33, Wyndham Street. Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
1m 455 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

TO LET,
(*With immediate possession.*)

THE HOUSE No. 7, Gage Street. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
tf 456 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1, Gage Street. Possession from 1st April next.
Apply to
M. DE CARVALHO.
tf 446 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1874.

TO LET.

Possession can be taken on May 1st.

BELLE VUE, at present in the occupation of the Japanese Consul, situated at the back of the Albany. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 369 Hongkong, 10th March, 1874.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSE No. 1, Chine Road, lately in the occupation of D. H. BAILEY, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 348 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession from the 1st April next.

THE HOUSE No. 29, Wyndham Street, at present in the occupation of A. N. BLAKEMAN, Esq. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
1m 338 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1874.

TO LET,
(*With possession on the 1st March.*)

NO. 103, QUEEN'S ROAD, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached; at present in the occupation of Messrs. SANDERS & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 232 Hongkong, 11th February, 1874.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1 at Mosque Terrace. The GODOWN No. 1 at Rice Mills, West Point. Apply to
G. VON OVERBECK.
6, Peddar's Hill.
tf 116 Hongkong, 19th January, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.

BELMONT LODGE, at present in the occupation of W. V. DRUMMOND, Esq.
Possession from 1st February next.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 26 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,

FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Feutonia," at Singapore.
LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.
Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.
For Engagements, &c., please address, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs. KRUSE & Co.
139 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMMENCING with the mail of 8th January, 1874, and until further notice, the Company's Homeward Steamers from Calcutta, in connection with the Mail Steamers from this Port, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1873. [2050

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 330 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.
The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.
A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.
The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.
Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for storage of cargo, &c.
A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.
Vessels docked for examination, recalfatled, resparred, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.
The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of Shippers is called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on ALL INSURANCES.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 270 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 325

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... ⅞ do. do.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 26th March, 1874, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Manila ROPE,
Empty HOGSHEADS,
Cases VERMOUTH,
Cases SALAD OIL,
Boxes CANDLES,
RAZORS,
Paper COLLARS,
MILK, in Tins,
Merino SOCKS, RUGS, NAPKINS, CASHMERE, TIES, &c.
Also,
An Invoice of STORES, comprising SALAD OIL, VINEGAR, Tart FRUIT, OLIVES, CAPERS, VEGETABLES, MUSHROOMS, SAUSAGES, RAISINS, CURRANTS, Corn FLOUR, &c.
And,
To close a Consignment,—
A small quantity of
Gilt CLOCKS,
Marble CLOCKS,
Alabaster CLOCKS, and
Pendulum CLOCKS.
And,
1 Case, about 700 KINGFISHERS-SKINS.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
465 Hongkong, 25th March, 1874.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE,
BANK BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

THE FOURTEENTH SALE of BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held THIS DAY, 26th March, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.
SHARP & Co.
449 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1874.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
TO-MORROW,
the 27th March, 1874, at Noon,—
Crosse & Blackwell's OILMAN'S STORES: JAMS, JELLY, MARMALADE, Oxford SAUSAGES, SARDINES, BUTTER in 2lb. Tins, Loaf SUGAR, HAMS, CHEESE, &c.
Kerosine LAMPS, Table COVERS, Silk UMBRELLAS, Cotton SOCKS, Honey and Glycerine SOAP, FILES, TUMBLERS, CLOCKS, PEN-KNIVES.
Also,
3 Cases MAGENTA and 1 Case Blue DYE,
5 " Copal VARNISH,
5 " Coach Do.
10 Frames Sheathing FELT,
1 Length ¼ inch Galvanized CHAIN,
White and Black PAINT.
And,
A few cases Choice SHERRY, SAUTERNE, CHERRY BRANDY.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
466 Hongkong, 25th March, 1874.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th March, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the residence of M. F. ABRAHAM, Esq., No. 28, Hollywood Road,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising CHAIRS, COUCHES, Marble-top TABLES, MIRRORS, PICTURES, CLOCKS, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS, and Dressing TABLES.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
450 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1874.

FURNITURE SALE.

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 30th March, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Residence of H. SMITH, Esq., "HARPERVILLE," the Albany,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Walnut and Mahogany Rep Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, CLOCKS, GASALIERS, Pier GLASSES, Card and Side TABLES, Mahogany SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, Dining TABLE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, Iron BEDSTEADS, Mahogany WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Marble-top WASHSTANDS, Dressing TABLES, Toilet GLASSES, CARPETS, CURTAINS.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
428 Hongkong, 19th March, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from C. F. GUILD, Esq., Paymaster, U.S. Navy, to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 31st March, 1874, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the U.S. Naval Depôt, Wanchai,—
The following SURPLUS and CONDEMNED STORES, consisting of:—
Blue FLANNEL, Round JACKETS, Over SHIRTS, Sheeting FROCKS, BLANKETS, &c., &c., &c.
8 in. ROPE, Submarine ARMOR, Money SCALES, SEXTANTS, LANTERNS, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
441 Hongkong, 21st March, 1874.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at BROOK COTTAGE,
Corner of Elgin Street, opposite Union Church, the residence of Captain A. L. WALKER, lately gone home, Brigade Major, H. M.'s 99th Regiment, on
THURSDAY,
the 2nd April, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising CHAIRS, COUCHES, CARD TABLES, PICTURES, MIRRORS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, SIDEBOARD, Dining TABLE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Toilet GLASSES, Dressing TABLES, WASHSTANDS, &c.
Also,
1 Breech Loader Central Fire Double-Barrelled GUN, by Purdeck & Harrison, with Ammunition.
A few dozens SHERRY and CLARET.
And,
A Large Assortment of FLOWER POTS and PLANTS.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
467 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 26th March, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M., at Parsee Cottage, Robinson Road, the Residence of C. K. CLEMVE, Esq., H. M.'s Assistant Controller,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of CHAIRS, COUCHES, Card and Side TABLES, ELECTRO-PLATED GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, Dining TABLE, Iron BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Dressing TABLE, Toilet MIRRORS.
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
A Nice Collection of FLOWER POTS and PLANTS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
427 Hongkong, 19th March, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
4th April, 1874, at Noon precisely,
At the Residence of V. D. COLLINS, Esq., No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,—
The whole of his Elegant and Substantial American and Canton-made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room SUITES, Covered COUCHES, Rocking and Easy CHAIRS with Linen Covers, TABLES, Window CURTAINS and POLES, RUGS, LOOKING GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, Lady's SECRETAIRE, MIRROR, SIDEBOARD, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY WARE, Card TABLE, Book CASE, WARDROBES, CLOCKS, Iron BEDSTEADS, Children's Iron and Bamboo CRIBS, FENDERS and Fire IRONS, Work TABLES, LAMPS, Toilet TABLES, WASHSTANDS, AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT BEDROOM SET, Embracing Solid Walnut BEDSTEAD with Spring Mattress, Marble-top BUREAU with MIRROR, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and Work TABLE; Rocking and other CHAIRS, Wheeler and Wilson Sewing MACHINE, Lady's SEDAN CHAIR, American Parlour STOVE,
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view prior to the Sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
471 Hongkong, 26th March, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
16th April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A.M., at their New Auction Sale Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—
About 51 Cases RAW AMBER, Assortment from No. 1 to 8.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
429 Hongkong, 19th March, 1874.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THOMPSON & HIND

Invite Inspection of their
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS,
Ex English Mail S. S. "Zambesi."
TASSORE and PIQUE COSTUMES.
VENTILATED STRIPED MUSLINS.
The KAME KAME LA! Dress Material.
Gulatea STRIPED COSTUME CLOTH.
SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES.
BATISTES, LAWNS, and PERCALES.
New Styles in PRINTS and PRINTED CAMBRICS.
PLAIN COLOURED ORGANDI MUSLINS.
A New and Choice SELECTION of MILLINERY, received by each Overland Mail.
JET BROOCHES, EARRINGS, CROSSES, NECKLACES, and HAIR PINS.
New PLAITS, ROLLS, CHIGNONS, and HAIR of all descriptions.
CORSETS, DRESS IMPROVERS, and UNDERCLOTHING.
VELVET SMOKING CAPS, WOOL WORK in Slipper and Cushion Patterns.
TURQUOISE RUFFLES, MUSLIN EMBROIDERY.
Gentlemen's FELT and PITH HATS.
COTTON, THREAD, and SILK SOCKS.
China and India UNDER-VESTS, in Gauze, Merino, and Silk.
The Wilton SCARF and Club House TIE.
Parisian BOWS and COLLARS.
Military, Regatta, and Oxford SHIRTS.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Table LINENS and SHEETINGS.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
457 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE Commodious Three-storied HOUSES, Nos. 13A and 13, Peel Street, and No. 22A, Gage Street, with GODOWNS attached. Water and Gas laid on.
A Piece or Parcel of GROUND in Queen's Road East, half of Inland Lot No. 768, at present in the possession of G. R. LAMMERT, Esq.
For further particulars, apply to
D. C. TATA.
No. 11, Hollywood Road,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874. [1m 331

FOR SALE.

ALL that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLYPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. E. MEYER.
The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwelling Houses, with strong Godowns, Treasuries, and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached; Four Godowns in the same compounds, subdivided, and capable of containing 800 or 900 tons coal in each; and Two Godowns, known as "The Boat House," capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.
The area of the Estate is 68,874 square feet, and a large portion of Additional Land on the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.
Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,328.27.
The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.
For Further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
tf 194 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Third Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 27th March, 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1873.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
18d 370 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Eighth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 6, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 6th April next, at 2 30 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December last.
The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 24th March to the 6th April, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
W. SCHMIDT,
Secretary.
15d 448 Shanghai, 16th March, 1874.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1873.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary General MEETING of Shareholders of this Society, will be held at its Head Office, on FRIDAY, the 10th April next, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1873.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
18d 370 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

SEATHOLDERS intending to resign their SITTINGS, and Persons requiring SITTINGS, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned before the 31st instant.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Trustee and Treasurer to the body of Trustees.
9d 447 Hongkong, 21st March, 1874.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 27th instant, the Rates of Passage Money by the Steamers of this Company will be as under, viz:—

From HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA, Cabin.....	$75.00
From HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA and return, Cabin.....	$120.00
From HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO: Cabin.....	$250.00
Steerage.....	$100.00
From HONGKONG to NEW YORK, *via* PANAMA: Cabin.....	$350.00
Steerage.....	$125.00

PASSAGE TICKETS for the OVERLAND RAILWAYS from SAN FRANCISCO will be issued at FORMER RATES.
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
1m 424 Hongkong, 19th March, 1874.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE following Shares in this Company have this day been Forfeited under Article 14. of the Articles of Association:—
7015/7020=8, 11263/11312=50, 5409/5438=30, in all Eighty Eight Shares.
The following Shares which were Forfeited on the 7th February last have been reallotted to the original holders:—
7788/7848=60, 8525/862[illegible]=100, 8777/8780=4, 11341/11345=5, 10399/10912=14, 5324/5334=11, 6281/6300=20, 6051/6084=34, 7121/7132=12, 8785/8796=12, 11173/11202=30, 10203/10212=10, 8919/8928=10, 6951/7012=52.
By resolution of the Board of Directors,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
7d 443 Hongkong, 20th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Managership of the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED, having been resigned by Messrs. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., has been placed in the hands of the Undersigned.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 386 Hongkong, 11th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Steamer *Scotland* will be responsible for any debts contracted by either Officers or Crew.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 395 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874.

CORNER OF WYNDHAM STREET AND WELLINGTON STREET.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE GERMAN CLUB.

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
beg to inform the Public that
THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS
ARE NOW
OPEN EVERY DAY,
From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., under the able management of
MR. HENRY EVERITT,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
of Honorable Mention at the Dublin Exhibition.
The attention is called to an
"INSTANTANEOUS APPARATUS,"
For Children and Domestic Pets.
Enlargements made from all kinds of Photographs, and finished in Oil or Water-colours.
CRICKET, BOATING AND RACING CLUBS,
Photographed by Special Arrangements.
Cabinet Pictures, Medallion Portraits, Cameo Vignettes, Album Portraits, &c., taken with particular care, and executed with the greatest taste.
Specimens for Public Inspection.
288 Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 31st instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG (*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... „ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row

DEATH.

At Hongkong, on March 25th, Mr. JOHN M. W. SMITHERS, aged 21 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 26TH, 1874.

THE *Times of India* gives an interesting article upon the present improved chances of European life in India, which is suggestive of similar considerations with regard to the chances of life in China, and especially in Hongkong. As respects Shanghai, we have the testimony of experienced medical men that with care and temperance, the climate there need not be much more trying than at home; and we believe the same, or very nearly the same, may be said of Hongkong. Unfortunately, it is impossible to obtain much information of a reliable character from death statistics, for the simple reason that few people stay out their whole life in China, the majority leaving for home before the period when men in the ordinary course of things depart from this life. Improvements in the means of intercommunication will naturally make the death rate in Hongkong appear less, by enabling a larger number to return home on the first symptoms of ill-health; and this has, no doubt, to be taken into account in making any comparisons between the death rate at one time, and that at another.

The only way in which an estimate can be formed of the chances of life here is by a comparison of the views of professional men of experience, and of the older residents in the Colony. Taking these as a basis, we believe there can be little doubt that the unhealthiness of Hongkong has been very greatly exaggerated. The climate is one which requires carefulness, but with reasonable attention to diet and exercise, and, above all, by avoiding over exertion or exposure to the sun, people can live with as good a chance of steering clear of serious disease in Hongkong as at home. It may be equally well observed of the China resident as of the Indian resident that no doubt, with equal advantages as to constitution, he will, as compared with a resident at home, "have to be more prudent in his mode of life than would be necessary in England, and cannot afford to lose health with the same chance of regaining it. This necessity of taking care of ourselves is the great trouble which we all experience; and some of us consider that it—is no use to be healthy if we are bored." The consequence is that people in China repeatedly neglect the most ordinary precautions, and in no few instances live less prudently than they would at home. With far less amusement, there is much more going out than at home, and late hours and conviviality tell upon constitutions of many who could easily face the climate if their habits here were the same as in other places. Every imprudence is put down to the credit of the unlucky climate, and the consequence is that it has obtained a very much worse name than it deserves. It is an undoubted fact that Missionaries live longer than any other people in China, and the reason is on the surface, namely, that they take better care of themselves. We believe it is no exaggeration to say that if people took no more care of themselves at home than many do in China, exactly the same class of diseases as are prevalent here would overtake them. In one particular direction more prudence is required, namely, that of the amount of alcoholic liquor which is consumed. If any body wishes to satisfy himself on this score he can easily do so by, for one single day, taking count of the total he consumes, and if it does not appear enough to give any ordinary man in any ordinary climate a dozen liver complaints, the particular individual trying the experiment will be one who is more prudent than the average. A great deal of this results from the want of rational amusement, people in many cases drinking simply to fill up the time. We do not mean to infer by this that Hongkong or China generally can be accused of intemperance in the conventional and very inaccurate acceptation of the word, that is, as synonimous with inebriety, but they simply indulge in stimulents fully in a climate in which it would be ordinary prudence to fall short of rather than to exceed what would be considered a fair allowance at home. A man's self love is, as LA ROCHEFAUCAULT says, a boundless flatterer, and this plain fact may not be very palatable to many who do not care for the trouble of restraining themselves, but there is hardly a doubt that if all the doctors in Hongkong were to state their real opinion as to causes of nine-tenths of the illness they would put it down simply to a want of prudence in eating and drinking.

There is no question that, after a series of years, the climate here is such that a complete change is desirable, but fortunately the present facilities for travelling make this much more easy than it was in former days. It is a great mistake to put off going home until the constitution already shows signs of giving way. In almost all cases where this is done, the proper time for recuperating the forces has been allowed to pass, and the long put off run home may have the effect rather of injuring than improving the overtaxed system. In the present day, there is no necessity for putting off a change indefinitely, as travelling is so much more rapid and so much cheaper than formerly that people can go home and return without any very great tax either upon their time or upon their pockets. Five or six years at the outside is the limit beyond which a prudent man should not stay in a climate like Hongkong without a run home, but with such periodical changes, combined with ordinary prudence, there is no reason why a man may not preserve his health as well and as long in Hongkong or Shanghai as at home.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Hector* was to leave Shanghai for this port yesterday, the 25th instant.

We are informed that the steamship *Cassandra* left Singapore for this port on Tuesday, the 24th instant.

The *Avoca*, bringing the next English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong, at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th instant.

Cable news from India speak of nothing very important, except that of shipments from Bombay of 1,400 chests Malwa Opium for Hongkong and Shanghai.

We learn by wire that the P. & O. steamer *Delta*, with the English mails, which left here on the 18th instant, arrived at Shanghai on the 24th instant.

As already announced, Color Sergeant Garthwaite will give a seance, entitled "A Night in Wonder World," at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening.

From the *Foochow Herald* received yesterday we note that the entries for the Foochow Race Meeting did not close on the 20th, but were to close yesterday, the 25th instant.

After the P. & O. steamer *Avoca*, which left Singapore on the 24th instant, the P. & O. steamer *China* will bring on our English mails from Home to the 6th instant, she having left Bombay on the 24th inst.

Telegraphic advices from Shanghai, dated 24th instant, say:—Exchange, unchanged; Opium, same as reported in yesterday's paper; Cottons, more business, doing; Silk, quiet; Woollens and Worsteds, more business doing; prices are unchanged.

Before the steamer *Kwangtung* left Amoy on the 23rd inst., one of the Chinese deck passengers attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself, and was not stopped before he had wounded himself in a shocking manner. He was removed to the Seamen's Hospital.

With regard to the threatened prosecution of Dr. Magalhães mentioned by our Macao correspondent, it may be well to note that it is not on account of the publication of the original letter in this paper, but on account of a translation of it which appeared in the Macao *Independente*, and which, we understand, made some points appear stronger than they were originally. Dr. Magalhães, it seems clear, will not be allowed any peace at Macao.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

25th March.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

A furniture dealer, named A-chee, in consequence of an information laid at the Police Court office by Mr. J. A. Blogg, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was arrested on Tuesday evening, on a warrant and charged with obtaining money to the amount of $17 under false pretences. The defendant was admitted to bail, and surrendered to-day. Mr. Kingsmill appeared for the defence, and asked for an adjournment, as he had not had time to get up the case.

Mr. Mitchell said that defendant had not yet arrived, and when he did he would not take the case on till he received word from Mr. Kingsmill, as to what time would be most convenient for him. The case was accordingly put back till a latter part of the day, but soon after Mr. Wotton appeared for the prosecution, and stated that he objected to the case being put back later than Thursday, as his principal witness was to leave the Colony on Friday. He proposed that the case should come on this afternoon.

His Worship said he had no objection, and suggested that Mr. Wotton make arrangements with Mr. Kingsmill.

The case accordingly came on again at 1.15 p.m., when Mr. W. H. Mossop appeared to instruct Mr. Kingsmill, who did not arrive exactly at the time appointed. The case accordingly was taken in Mr. Kingsmill's absence.

Mr. Wotton, for the prosecution, laid the facts of the case before the Court, and stated that the action came under Section LXXII, Ordinance 7 of 1865.

Mr. J. A. Blogg, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's, sworn, stated that on the 23rd February, he was at Mr. Coxon's sale, and the defendant was present. A friend of his was with him named Smith, and he asked him what would be the worth of a carpet and other little things. He accordingly instructed the defendant to purchase the carpet for about $50, and gave him instructions to purchase other things in a list produced, except a hearth rug. He had on more than one occasion instructed the defendant as a commission agent to buy things for him, it being understood that his award would be five per cent. on the prices. It was understood by him in the usual course of conversation that in this instance it would be the same.

Mr. J. M. Armstrong, Government Auctioneer, stated that he held an auction sale at Mr. Coxon's house on the 23rd February. He produced the catalogue of the sale. The defendant bought a green Brussels carpet for $40, and hearth rug for $3.25; also another for $2.50, and another at $1.75.

At this stage Mr. Kingsmill arrived, and objected to Mr. Armstrong giving evidence from the catalogue.

Mr. Armstrong, resuming evidence, said that he could prove the catalogue, which was written by his clerk.

Mr. Kingsmill objected, stating there was no catalogue. He held that the printed paper could not be put in as evidence, until proved.

Mr. Armstrong then stated from memory that he remembered selling other things, but could not remember selling any other particular article to defendant. He knew defendant well as a furniture dealer, and he did not know whether he exercised any other calling. The defendant had not paid the whole of his bill; he had only paid some money on account.

Mr. Kingsmill said he was not prepared to cross examine witnesses, as he was not in a position, not having had any instructions, consequently he would ask to have the privilege of reserve accorded to him for cross-examination at another time.

This was granted by the bench, Mr. Wotton having no objection. It was then proposed to take the evidence of Mr. B. J. Morris only, who was about to leave the Colony, and to finish with him that day.

Mr. B. J. Morris, sworn, stated he remembered that he was present at Mr. Coxon's house on the 23rd February, on the morning of the sale by auction. A green carpet, which he took a fancy to, was purchased for him. Right or wrong he received an account of $57.

Mr. Kingsmill objected to this course of testimony, stating it was not evidence.

The witness, taking another course, said he received the Brussels carpet from Mr. Blogg, and paid $57 for it, and the commission of five per cent. in another account. He was the owner of two hearth rugs. He never saw the defendant till two days ago. He was not quite sure what he paid for them. He was not present when those articles were purchased at the auction.

Mr. Kingsmill said he asked no questions, as he objected to Mr. Morris's evidence.

Witness further stated that he instructed Mr. Blogg to employ a native broker to purchase the carpet, and he believed the carpet which he received from Messrs. Butterfield and Swire was the same carpet. The information produced was that which he laid in Court himself and was true.

The case was then adjourned till Tuesday next, at 1.30 p.m., but to come on on Friday if convenient.

Defendant was admitted to bail ~~in $1,000~~.

MARINE HAWKERS.

Chinese constable No. 311, and European constable No. 5, charged two marine hawkers, with having no licences.

His Worship informed the complainants that there was no Ordinance compelling marine hawkers to have licences.

P.C. No. 311 said the first defendant, Lee-a-yim, called out in Stanley-street, but on being cautioned ceased doing so. This defendant was cautioned and discharged.

P.C. No. 5 said the second defendant, Low-a-kwan, caused an obstruction. For this offence he was fined 20 cents, and his Worship remarked that the licensing of marine hawkers was under consideration by the Government.

NUISANCES.

Two men, named Chau-shing-tuk and Chun-a-sing, charged by Ho-chi-lung and Inspector O'Brien, the first with throwing night soil in the harbour, and the second with raking a dust bin on the Pok-foo-lum Road, were fined $1 each.

ROGUES AND VAGABONDS.

The case in which Inspector Batten charged two men, named Sun-yip-chi and Wong-a-moon, with being rogues and vagabonds, came on again to-day, and as the defendants produced no witnesses, they were called on to find security in two sureties, $20 each, for two months.

MEAN THIEVES.

Lee-a-sam, a married woman, charged two men, Ho-a-niew, and another, with stealing a jacket she had hung out to dry at her door.

The defendants denied the charge, but complainant produced a witness named Ho-a-kook who supported her evidence, having seen the defendants running away.

The first defendant was sent to fourteen days' hard labour, and the second defendant to ten days' imprisonment.

A marine named George Penn, charged with being drunk and refusing to pay chair hire, was fined 50 cents, and ordered to pay 40 cents amends to chair coolies. The rest of the cases were trivial, consisting of no passes and pig nuisances.

MACAO.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

MACAO, 25th March, 1874.

As already promised, I send you the following account of assault which is worthy of notice.

The late Commandant Colonel Barbosa, left with his wife in the steamer *White Cloud* yesterday morning for your place, to take passage for Lisbon in the French packet on the 26th instant.

At the steamer's wharf there were many of his friends both military and civil, to wish good bye to the old Colonel and his good wife.

Every one present was leaving the wharf, when a treacherous assault was committed on the person of Mr. Jozé da Silva, the Editor of *Independente*, by Mr. Moraes de Carvalho, Aide-de-camp of the Governor S. Januario.

The assault was a premeditated one as far as I can judge from the conclusion of the shameful affair.

Mr. Jozé da Silva was walking with Mr. G. A. da Silva from the jetty to the square of the old Custom House, now known as the "Praça de Ponde a Horta," and when just in front of the sailors' lodging house, he stopped to get into his sedan-chair, when he was struck on the back by Mr. Moraes de Carvalho with an iron Japanese whip, which he carried in his hand. Mr. Jozé da Silva on receiving the blow on his head, which however did not do any harm, turned to see what it was, when Mr. Moraes de Carvalho struck him a second time and on his face, the point of the whip wounding his nose; upon which Mr. Jozé da Silva returned a good blow at his head with his stick; thus ensued a conflict in favor of Mr. Jozé da-Silva. When Mr. Jozé da Silva struck a second blow at Mr. Moraes de Carvalho, he bruised his forehead with the point of the stick, when he was immediately caught by a policeman, who informed Mr. Jozé da Silva that he was arrested. Mr. Silva asked the policeman why he did not arrest his aggressor, to which nothing was said; and Mr. Silva was taken inside the guard-house where he was detained for a while. He was asked afterwards by Mr. Corte Real, the fiscal of the Police force, what he wanted there; upon which he replied with astonishment that he was detained there. He was asked again by the said Corte Real who retained him there, when Mr. Silva pointed out the Policeman who was carrying his stick, and Mr. Corte Real told Mr. Silva that he was free and might go home.

Mr. Jozé da Silva has taken legal proceedings against Mr. Moraes de Carvalho for the shameful insult, and for his treacherous assault.

It will be interesting to see what Governor S. Januario will do in this case. He should never allow his Aide-de-camp to commit such a shameful and cowardly act. This is not the first time that Mr. Moraes de Carvalho has done such a disgraceful deed which degrades him as a military man.

All the liberal men of this Colony regret and stigmatise most strongly such shameful behaviour, and are greatly surprised at the silence of S. Januario.

There will be no guarantee for personal safety should the Government allow all these things to go on as at present.

The Governor S. Januario is going to take legal proceedings against Dr. Magalhães for abusive language he used in the letter which he wrote, and which was published in your issue of the 11th instant. A "Conselho de Investigação" will be held on the 26th inst. to inquire into the case.

FOOCHOW.

(*Herald.*)

It is proposed to start a daily line of couriers between this port and Amoy, should a sufficient number of subscribers be found to support the scheme. The promoters will engage to deliver telegrams and letters in forty-eight hours or less, if not detained by accidents, and the subscription is fixed at $15 per month. We are informed that it will be necessary for nearly every firm here to subscribe in order to meet the heavy expenses of an efficient service, such as it is proposed to establish, and we trust that the community will cheerfully accord to the enterprise the support to which it is entitled.

It is rumoured that the boys on board the training ship *Kiu-Wei*, lately under the command of Capt. Tracey, have been or are about to be dismissed by the Chinese Authorities. Considering the heavy expenses incurred by the Chinese Government in the education of these boys for several years past, we are somewhat unwilling to credit the report.

Woman should study to be smart, but never *shrew*-ed.

SAGEY.—When your pocket-book gets empty, and everybody knows it, you can put all your friends in it, and it will not "bulge out worth a farthing."

PACIFIC NEWS.

The following items of interest, in addition to those given yesterday, are taken from the San Francisco papers:—

THE RECENT FIRE IN LONDON.

LONDON, February 20th.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the Ashantee expedition, is sufferer to a large amount by the destruction of the Pantechnicon warehouse in Belgravia, London.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, February 20th.

The temperance crusade in Ohio continues. At Xenia, five saloons were closed to-day. At Oxford, about all closed. The work has been begun in Dayton, but accounts differ as to the result.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST KING ALCOHOL IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, February 20th.

It is said that three thousand women in this city have offered their services since Sunday to the conductors of the Union Temperance Prayer Meetings, to inaugurate the war against King Alcohol. The Brooklyn Women's Temperance Society have resolved in public meetings to devise some means to prevent liquor selling on Sundays. A large number favor adopting the Western plan.

STRIKING SHIP CARPENTERS RESUME WORK AT CAMDEN, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20th.

The striking ship carpenters at Cooper's Point, Camden, resumed work to-day, having obtained the increase of pay demanded.

Six hundred workmen of the extra Spanish war force will be discharged from the Navy Yard to-morrow.

WOMEN REFUSING TO PAY TAXES UNTIL THEY CAN VOTE.

WORCESTER (Mass.), February 20th.

The estates of Stephen and Abbey Kelly Foster, Sarah Wall and Marietta Flagg, who refuse to pay taxes until women can vote, were offered for sale by the tax collector to-day, to pay the taxes for 1872. The first named was bought in by a friend, but no one bid for the others.

BANKING IN CHINA AND THE EAST.

(*Japan Gazette.*)

At the first General Meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society held on the 6th instant, Mr. W. W. Cargill, read a paper on "The Rise and Progress of the system of Banking carried on in the East." Having stated that, with one exception, none of the existing English Exchange Banks, had their origin in Europe, but that the system had been commenced in British India, he proceeded to describe the rise and development of the great Eastern trade in India, the Straits, and China. At Bombay, where the want of such a system was most felt, the incorporation in 1840 of the first public Bank having given little practical relief to the Mercantile Community, the Bank of Western India was established 2 years later, which was subsequently merged into the Oriental Bank, and became the foundation of the whole Eastern Exchange Bank system as it now exists.

The serious difficulties to be encountered, the jealousy and hostility to be overcome, and the local disabilities to be put up with, were next noticed, and the precautionary measures adopted to meet these difficulties, were described. The paper showed that the great commercial crisis of 1847 had enchanced the credit of the Oriental Bank, and given it a solidity it never afterwards lost. For it had been able at that critical period to supply its customers freely with sight drafts on England, and to make heavy shipments of bullion to London, which had arrived there at the height of the panic and attracted public notice in the city. The effects of the collapse of the Union Bank of Calcutta in 1848, upon the Oriental Bank and its numerous branches;—and the despondency and uneasiness of its proprietors until the grant of a Royal Charter limiting their liability and containing adequate powers of conducting their business were graphically detailed.

In conclusion, Mr. Cargill remarked that now no other part of the British Dominions and no other portions of British trade enjoy more banking facilities than those in the East, and that the Oriental Bank was the first institution to open to general exchange business; its history was therefore fully the history of the system of general Banking and Exchange in the East, and its unrivalled success, followed by others on the same model, had provided that aid to commerce which we now see in living operation.

THE TEMPLE OF THE MASTER OF HEAVEN.

(*China Review.*)

As yet the reader has been left in ignorance as to the exact locality of this once far-famed temple. It is situated in the Dragon and Tiger mountain (*lung-hu-shan*) which is about 27 miles to the south of the district of Kwei-ki, in the department of Kwang-hsin, in Kiang-si. Two high peaks facing one another have given rise to the name—the dragon and tiger, and between these two will be found the palace of Supreme Purity. At the base of the hill are a number of monasteries occupied by priests, who live like monks and in celibacy. Facing the palace are the *Pi-pa* and other peaks; on the right is the Spirits' Precipice with a stream of water winding round it, the Lily Rock, as it lies across it, forming a dam to the stream. It is a veritable place for spirits, says the narrator. The grate, when the first master refined the pill of immortality, is still shown, as well as the ruins of the terrace from whence he ascended to the skies. The temple has been endowed by different Emperors with thousands of *mows* of land, and the credulity of the people has done the rest to enrich the priests. But like their master they are corrupt and vicious, and their monasteries have fallen into a pitiable state of decay.

Some sixty odd priests are employed in dispensing charms of seals and scrolls to the thousands who flock to the residence of the *maitre celeste*, to seek aid against evil spirits. For this alone they receive a considerable sum. The rich invite the master in person when their dwellings are troubled with ghosts, and occasionally the officials summon him to expel imaginary evils from their yamens or the circuits of their jurisdictions.

The Master of Heaven is married, and all the Chang family enjoy that blissful state. Their costume is that of the people, but the master dresses as a mandarin of the fourth rank.

THE LEGEND OF THE ORIGIN OF THE HAKKAS.

(*China Review.*)

Once upon a time, so the legend runs, there was a rebel chief called Wang-tsou devastating the province of Fokien with fire and sword. Everybody fled before him. On his approaching the village of Shih-pih, its inhabitants also fled with kith and kin carrying their chattels to the mountains for safety. Among the fugitives there was a woman with two boys; the bigger one she carried on her back, whilst she led the younger one by the hand. In the confusion, however, she took the wrong road, and ran into the very hands of the rebel chief. Wang-tsou ordered her to be seized and asked her why she carried the bigger one of the two boys on her back whilst she made the younger one tramp at her side. "Indeed, replied the woman, the bigger one is an uncle (*i.e.* a younger brother of her husband, whom she called "uncle" according to Chinese custom) but the younger one is my own child. Suppose I lose my own child I may give birth to another, but not so with an uncle. Therefore I must take greater care of the latter." "Go quietly back" said Wang-tsou, and put a branch of the koh-tien (Dolichos tuberosus) over your house-door, for I shall order my soldiers to spare your house." The woman did as she was bid, and when those of her neighbours who had lingered behind noticed it, and learned its meaning, they followed her example, and by and by a koh-tien branch was exhibited over every house door in the whole village. Shortly afterwards a detachment of the rebels arrived, but having strict orders to spare every house marked by a koh-tien branch, they dared not touch a single house, all being designated in this way. The intelligence of this village affording a sure shelter from the sword of the rebels, spread soon among the fugitives of the surrounding country, whereupon crowds of homeless refugees poured from all quarters into the village of Shih-pih, where they lived for a time and were called "Hak-kah" *i.e.* immigrants, which name their descendants have preserved till this day. After peace had been restored they left the village where they had found temporary shelter and, moving towards the less densely populated South, founded a new home in the mountains of the North-east of the Canton Province, the modern department of Kia-ying-chow.

IMPROVED CHANCES OF EUROPEAN LIFE IN INDIA.

(*Times of India.*)

Our friends at home have strange fancies concerning the conditions of life in India. Perspiration and tigers are perhaps the leading ideas as to our comforts; and with regard to the value of our vitality—especially as affected by the sun—the "bring-clean-tumblers and-sweep-up-your-mistress" theory still extensively prevails. On the other hand, there is a class of persons afflicted with chronic cheerfulness, who tell you that India is the healthiest country in the world; and in view of the robust invalids from the East who scour the continent during the autumn, many unprejudiced observers might be inclined to the conclusion. But a closer experience points to the fact that the robust invalids are those who have profited by leave; their weaker brethren are necessarily not so conspicuous, and are heard of rather than seen in promiscuous places. There is truth, however, on both sides. Many Europeans are absolutely unfitted for the Indian climate, and should give up the service—give up anything—to go home. Others who would pine away and die in a climate like that of England find themselves flourishing in India, and have cause to bless "the clime of the East, the land of the sun," to any extent. Even the hot winds of Hindostan and the Punjab are not such ill winds that they blow nobody good; and what is one man's liver-complaint is another man's rude state of health all over the country. In Bombay there are many who admire the monsoon above all other seasons, and consider Bombay at that period a paradise of cool perspiration. The fact is that we all judge from our own feelings, mere facts being subordinate considerations. Hence it is that wholesale statistics upon the subject of the value of life in India meet with so little credence, except by those who are determined to make them the means of deciding the question one way or the other.

Occasionally we find a reasonable being who tries to get at the truth, and to tell it in a reasonable way. Dr. Mouat, though he has been branded as a partizan, has really dealt with facts in a fair manner. His letter in July last, though addressed to the Chairman of the Positive Assurance Company, was, we think, a very proper estimate of the case. This we say without any reference to the applicability of his conclusions to a financial scheme. We are glad, therefore, to see that he is discussing it again—this time in the form of a little pamphlet published in London. It is a review of his own review of the subject, elicited by a number of dissentients who appear to have done their spiriting in a very determined manner. Indeed, judging by the doctor's allusions, they seem to have employed vernal tomahawks and shillalahs for hard hitting, while their fun took the form of stilettos for the joints of his armour.

But Dr. Mouat is not the man to be put down in such a manner. The position which he assumed—and now defends—is that a man of good constitution, in moderately easy circumstances, and fairly temperate and prudent in his manner of living, would, under ordinary conditions, have as good a chance of outliving the risks of India as he would have of surviving for a given number of years had he remained at home. In support of his argument the Doctor showed that the old tables of Indian Mortality are not applicable to the changed conditions of India, and he also demonstrated that much of the sickness and mortality which has been debited to climatic causes was in reality due to other circumstances, and that, from the changed conditions of Indian life of late years, the risks were very considerably diminished. The experiences upon which he founded his conclusions are wide and varied; and in one case we have results beyond dispute. The result of the enquiry made by the committee—of which Dr. Mouat was a member—to examine into the affairs of the Medical Retiring Fund, was that the mortality tables and calculation of chances of survivorship had been fixed at so unduly high a figure as to necessitate the retention for an indefinite period of the maximum rates of subscription, to pay the annuities of the retired members, "who declined to die at the dates fixed for them by the Carlisle tables." As regards the influence of personal habits, the high rate of health enjoyed by Europeans in jails—who may be said not to be allowed any habits at all—is a strong case in point. And here, in Bombay, that excellent Superintendent of the House of Correction, Captain Wilshe, will tell the same tale as regards his European lodgers who, in the absence of "habits," usually enjoy an enviable state of health.

There are habits and habits, however; and Dr. Mouat refers among others to exposure to sun and marsh air with insufficient protection; to camping out in jungle with unhealthy surroundings; and similar incidents of Indian life, none of which he considers necessities in ordinary life; while there is a style of living which, without being considered excess, is unsuited to certain seasons and situations. The Strasbourg goose, he intimates, is as much the author of the large liver which so pleasantly associates him with truffles as climatic influences can be charged with enlarging the liver of many geese among men. The doctor notes that Buckle, in his "History of Civilization," has remarked—when speaking of the dominion of the human mind over external agencies—that though the pressure of nature is immense, it diminishes in each succeeding generation, because our increasing knowledge enables us not so much to control nature as to foretell her movements, and thus enables us to face many of her aggressions. The diminution of casualties, the same writer adds, is one cause of the increased and increasing duration of life throughout the civilized world; but the most active cause is the improvement in the physical condition of man. And to a comparative extent, at any rate, it is evident that we may share these advantages in India if we only know how to make use of them.

Our own experience, observation, and sensations, teach us indeed that India is not so perilous a place of residence as it used to be; and it is a strong fact which the Doctor adduces—the large number of healthy, active, and energetic "Old Indians" who are on the lists of the Travellers, the Oriental, and the Military Clubs in London. Of course many of the weaker have gone to the wall, but these still enter into general statistics, and general statistics are becoming more favourable with the march of time. Apart from the progress of scientific knowledge the material defences which we employ in this country, and the improvement in social habits, have much increased the chances of life; and without entering into disputes between rival Assurance Companies, we must endorse the general belief that "Indian rates" are far higher than they ought to be. These, says the doctor, "were collected in, and included, the times when a Chief Justice changed his shirt six times in a single morning sitting of his Court; when rulers of provinces alone rode in carriages; when high dignitaries walked to church and to their offices under umbrellas, and when lower dignitaries were prohibited by order from doing otherwise; when hackney coaches and palanquins were still in an undiscovered future; when punkahs were not even dreamt of, and ice had not quitted its customary abodes; and when the denizens of the Mahratta Ditch met together, in a house still existing in Lall Bazaar, to congratulate each other on having survived the hard drinking and exposure of the previous rains. Is not all this, and much more to the same effect, recorded in the quaint chronicles of our predecessors? I myself have witnessed the disappearance of the last hookah and the last white jacket from an Indian dinner party."

With reference to the general question the fact of course remains, and everybody's experience will confirm it:—That two adult Europeans of equal and sufficiently good constitution, other things being equal, are likely to last as long in India as in England, while in some cases of local weakness India will be found more favourable. But, as a rule, the Indian resident, with equal advantages, will have to be more prudent in his mode of life than would be necessary in England, and cannot afford to lose health with the same chance of regaining it. The necessity of taking care of ourselves is the great trouble which we all experience in India; and some of us consider that it is of no use to be healthy if we are bored. Into the latter philosophic question we need not here enter; but it is clear that the degree of success with which able-bodied Europeans may expect to encounter the Indian climate depends considerably upon themselves.

TRY FOR TAT.—"Do try to talk a little common sense!" exclaimed a sarcastic young lady to a visitor.—"Oh," was the reply, "but would not that be taking an unfair advantage of you?"

A great sensation has been created by the arrival at the Jardin des Plantes of a Dromedary which is perfectly white. This animal is rarer than a white elephant, and, it is to be hoped, not quite so costly.

ADULTERATION OF TEA.

It has been suggested that if we really wish to check adulteration of tea we should strike at the importer. It is theoretically possible to examine tea in bond, to detect spurious articles, to destroy them, and to punish those who deal in them. The Commissioners of Customs urge that this would practically be difficult, and that we should thereby check the trade, which we undertook to regulate. But if we think it better to drink no tea at all than to drink bad tea, we shall not be greatly affected by the fear of the disturbance of trade. It is said that if there is any examination it must be general, and would include teas destined for re-exportation, and that interference with this class of teas would cause them to be warehoused in some other country. It is obvious, however, that a sufficient force of inspectors could examine tea after its destination for home consumption had been settled. The advice to set a thief to catch a thief might be applicable to the choice of these inspectors. Persons versed in the China tea trade know how and where spurious teas are manufactured, and could give a tolerable guess as to the cargoes which would reward inspection. We need not assume that all spurious teas would be detected. If some were detected, and the importers punished, the trade in spurious teas would be checked. As regards the difficulty of deciding what degree of adulteration shall be punished, it applies equally to any Court before which a prosecution may come; and a magistrate at Birmingham was lately occupied with a case of this kind for about a week, but ultimately a conviction was obtained. If we really are in earnest to check importation of spurious tea, it may be checked, but, like most other social improvements that can be suggested, this will require the appointment and payment of proper officers to carry it out. "There are no officers of Customs who have the requisite knowledge" for inspectors of tea, but doubtless such officers could be appointed, and in this instance, at any rate, competitive examination might be safely used in selection. If Mr. Bright's programme of a "free breakfast table" were fully carried out, the Commissioners of Customs would have no proper duty in connexion with tea except to ascertain that duty-paying articles were not imported under its name. But of course we may have inspectors of imported food and drink if we choose, and whether they be placed under the Commissioners of Customs or any other authority is a matter of detail. The dealers now complain that they suffer for the sins of importers, while the public is led to the comfortable conclusion that "there is perhaps no article of food more subject to adulteration than tea." It is represented that the Chinese manufacturer prepares tea in accordance with the instructions he receives from England. Possibly he might be willing to do a little cheating on his own account, but the opportunity is not afforded him, for the interests of the English merchant are guarded by his own experts, who are on the spot, and know all about foreign leaves, lie tea, stones, sand, iron, and colouring. We are quoting now from a monthly publication by Dr. Hassall, called *Food, Water, Air*, which is dismal, but perhaps necessary, reading. It is alleged that both wholesale and retail dealers in tea can, if they please, detect gross cases of Chinese adulteration. The grocers know that Canton green and Caper teas are adulterated, and further, if they require special evidence of adulteration in any given sample, they can easily obtain it. The look is enough to show whether the tea is artificially coloured or not; a sixpenny magnet will reveal iron, while a careful scenting and a little hot water will detect the lie tea; "so that if any retail dealer is ignorant of the fact that his teas are adulterated, it is wilful and culpable ignorance." The retail dealer, or his counsel, would probably answer that the question is one of degree. He can only buy such teas as are in the market, at prices corresponding to those which his customers will pay. The question has been lately asked "What is wine?" And some difficulty was found in answering it. We are told that foreign leaves are added to some high-priced teas in order to impart a perfume which the tea-leaf does not possess. Many high priced wines undergo processes analogous to this which could not be called criminal adulteration. Coming to low priced wines, we find that they do not deserve to be called wines at all, and the case seems to be nearly the same with low-priced teas. By force of habit people not only consume both these articles without repugnance, but cannot do without them. If one grocer does not supply cheap tea another will; and after all the question is, whether genuine tea can be supplied at the price we are able or willing to pay for it. If it cannot, we should do well to abstain from tea altogether; but still we have the right to please ourselves. The "innocuous beverages" which Lord Aberdare used to contrast with "intoxicating drinks" begin to appear rather the more pernicious of the two. If one inspector cuts off our tea and another our beer, we may be healthy, but we shall not be comfortable or contented. It may be quite true that one of these liquids is as unworthy of the name it goes by as the other, but still we are used to them, and cannot easily find substitutes. Notwithstanding all explanations of the constituents of sherry, there are thousands of people who believe that it has a sustaining power which is necessary to their health.

The practice of colouring or "facing" tea is so notorious that it ought to deceive nobody. Habit and imagination enable us to perceive that a peculiar and grateful flavour is imparted to ordinary black tea by an infusion of green tea at a higher price. Speaking generally, the true green tea comes from Shanghai, and the false from Canton. Dr. Hassall gave lately an analysis of an article which, with commendable honesty, was announced as "handsome made Canton gunpowder, to imitate true Shanghai Ping Suey gunpowder." This sample was "very strongly magnetic," containing 48·46 per cent. of lie tea, "earthy matter partly in the folded leaves." It was faced with turmeric, Prussian blue, and a white mineral powder. The ash of the tea was 23.69 per cent., whereas the ash of good tea is less than 6 per cent., so that extraneous matter must have been largely introduced into it. Dr. Hassall mentions in the same number of his journal dust or siftings, which he says is usually genuine, and is sold at a very low price. It is not known to the public at large, and is much used for mixing. The public, if they were sensible, would infinitely prefer this mean-looking tea-dust to handsome made Canton gunpowder. It is an interesting question whether China and other accessible countries can grow enough tea to supply the world. If they can, we should prefer to receive their tea and leave their dirt, of which we have an adequate provision at home. If they cannot, we had better adopt Cobbett's principle and stick to beer. At present our analyst tells us that our tea is "faced;" another finds "living organisms" in the water with which we fill our kettles; and a third suggests that our milk may have been adulterated with water drawn from a well polluted by infiltration of sewage. Our beef is probably horse-flesh, and our mustard is flour coloured with turmeric and scented with capsicum. A few years ago, says Dr. Hassall, genuine mustard was scarcely to be met with in the market. The manufacturers made three qualities of mustard, distinguished as "fine," "superfine," and "double superfine." They all consisted of the above-named ingredients, and the first-named contained the least mustard, while even the "double superfine" contained a good deal of flour. The value which all trades attach to names is remarkable, considering that neither dealers nor customers expect realities to correspond to them. The commonest kind of sherry must be marked "V. S. O.," and mustard largely composed of coloured flour ranks as "double superfine." Perhaps the reason why genuine articles are hardly ever sold in England is that the language has no epithets sufficiently magnificent to apply to them. It was alleged by a Correspondent of the *Times* that wheat flour improves mustard, on which Dr. Hassall observes that in the "fine" article of commerce, which contains least mustard, there is most flour, which seems to him extraordinary if the flour is only used to improve the mustard. A practice analogous to that of "facing" tea is whitening bread by means

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

16TH DAY.—20TH JANUARY, 1874.

The court was densely crowded, and the attendance of the Bar, both inner and outer, was more than usually frequent as the Lord Chief-Justice commenced his summing up. Dr. Kenealy was absent, but the defendant was sufficiently represented by his junior counsel, and himself listened to every word that fell from the Bench with a marked and unwearied interest. The voice of the Lord Chief-Justice is familiar to all the frequenters of Westminster Hall. It is not as powerful now as it was when her Majesty's Attorney-General, step by step, and point by point, wove round William Palmer a mesh through which no sophistry could break. But it is a voice of wonderful compass and harmony, capable of expressing the most varied shades of feeling, and yet with a gravity and dignity such as well befits the last of a long and glorious roll of Lord Chief-Justices of England. But more effective than the voice itself—clear and resonant though it is—are the exquisite grace and purity of the diction. While at the Bar Sir Alexander Cockburn was, without dispute, the first orator of his time. And, although he now speaks not as an advocate, but as a judge, it is yet impossible not to notice the wonderful command of language, the marvellous choice of words, the close balance of sentences, which tell of years of successful study, and, after them, of years of yet more successful pratice.

His Lordship yesterday commenced by a severe censure of Dr Kenealy's conduct. Frivolous and intolerable objections had been urged and points taken, not so much from ignorance of the law as with the view of producing an effect upon the outside world. Witnesses had been misrepresented, facts perverted, and dates set at naught. A torrent of invective—of foul, black slime—had been sent forth to damage the characters of honourable and upright men and women. The Judges of the Bench had been assailed with open disrespect and insult, and with covert allusions to Scroggs and Jeffreys. Were the spirit of those Judges still alive upon the Bench, Dr. Kenealy would be at that moment fast by the heels in gaol. And so his Lordship went on to point out in detail the foul imputations which Dr. Kenealy had thought fit to cast right and left. He had levelled against Lady Radcliffe not only a specific allegation of inchastity, but with it another charge too horrible to be mentioned. He had accused the Jesuit fathers of deliberately corrupting and debauching both the minds and the bodies of their pupils. He had charged poor Capt. Birkett with scuttling his own vessel; and yet—having thrown out these hideous imputations without so much as a shadow of foundation—he had dared to talk of the duty of an advocate, and to declare that while he (Dr. Kenealy) used the warrior's sword, the prosecution had had recourse to the poisoned dagger of the assassin. Such an outrage upon all decency deserved the severest censure of the Bench; and the censure of the Bench would meet with the universal concurrence of the Bar. A murmur of suppressed applause followed from the Bar benches; and so his Lordship, leaving Dr. Kenealy to his own reflections, passed on to the case itself.

He commenced by laying before the jury the issues which they had to determine. In the first place, was the defendant Roger Tichborne?—for into this almost all the minor assignments of perjury resolved themselves. On the other hand, the jury had also to ask themselves, not only whether the defendant was or was not Roger Tichborne, but also whether he was or was not Arthur Orton? And with regard to this, the second indictment, it must be borne in mind that it was possible, of course, that the defendant might be neither Roger Tichborne nor yet Arthur Orton, but a third person altogether. Lastly, there was the allegation that he had, being Roger Tichborne, seduced his cousin; and with regard to this it was, of course, possible for the jury to find that he had not been guilty of perjury in swearing that he was *not* Arthur Orton—that he had not been guilty of perjury in swearing that he *was* Roger Tichborne—and that yet he *had* been guilty of perjury in swearing, with a sinister and wicked motive, that he had seduced an innocent girl. It would be for the jury to consider these questions in the order in which they had been laid down. And, first of all, was the man Roger Tichborne? That he was like Roger Tichborne physically—like him, that is to say, to a certain extent—must be admitted. Had he been absolutely unlike him, the question of his identity would never, of course, have been entertained. He was like Roger Tichborne; and he was also, it was equally clear, like Arthur Orton. But although it was possible for two men to be absolutely similar physically—as in the "Menæchmi" of Plautus—it was yet certain that no two men were ever absolutely alike, morally and intellectually; certain, because no two lives were ever exactly the same. The jury must bear in mind that the physical resemblance went for very little if it were counterbalanced by moral and intellectual discrepancies. They had, then, to consider whether, in the first place, the defendant resembled Roger Tichborne in his inner life. Did his memory of events and places and persons known to Roger Tichborne prove him to be the man he asserted himself to be? How far did he resemble Roger Tichborne morally and intellectually; how far was he, not physically like Roger Tichborne, but—to use a familiar phrase—the same kind of man; or, rather, the same man? To answer this question fully, it would be necessary to review the details of Roger Tichborne's life; and this his Lordship proceeded to do.

The history of Roger Tichborne, which the Lord Chief-Justice now laid before the jury, will be found given in full in our *verbatim* report. It is impossible to follow it *in brevi*, or to understand it without reading in full the letters to which his Lordship from time to time referred, and, as the turn for each came, he read carefully to the jury. What, perhaps, was most worthy of notice was the novel light which his Lordship's summing-up threw upon the character of Lady James Tichborne, whose "fond maternal instinct" has been Dr. Kenealy's *Cheval de bataille*. The plaintiff's counsel in the Court of Common Pleas, of course, relied upon Lady Tichborne. The defence, on the other hand, was strangely silent as to her; and the prosecution in the present trial has been equally silent. The Lord Chief-Justice has, if we may be allowed to say so, painted the poor lady such as she was, and given her her true place in the history of Roger's life. And, in doing so, his lordship has let a flood of light upon the nature of the "maternal instinct," upon which Dr. Kenealy so relies, and with it upon the memorable recognition at Paris. The reader who follows the case carefully will do well to note these points; and also to carefully compare the account given by the defendant, in the course of his cross-examination in Common Pleas, of Roger Tichborne's early life in Paris and at Stonyhurst, with the summing-up of his lordship. Unless they do this, they will fail to see why it was that his lordship dwelt upon Roger Tichborne's short stay at the school of M. Dupanloup; upon the fact that the Comte de Mandreville was an intimate friend of Mr. James Tichborne; upon the fact that Roger Tichborne, while in Paris, later in his life, paid a visit to Gosselin; and—in very minute detail—upon the facts of Roger Tichborne's Stonyhurst life. "I do not," said his lordship, "propose at this moment to go into the details of the Stonyhurst life, but I shall think it necessary to go into those matters with some degree of particularity by-and-by, because the defendant has been taken through, and properly taken through, all Roger Tichborne's Stonyhurst career, and you will have to form a conclusion upon his knowledge and want of knowledge as to whether he is the Roger Tichborne into whose identity we are called upon to inquire." This much, however, his lordship pointed out, was beyond doubt—that to the best of his ability, and making allowance for the great difficulties under which he had laboured, Roger Tichborne had put his time at Stonyhurst to good purpose; that he had learned something at any rate, if not much; and that there was absolutely no ground for the hateful, abominable, and fearful accusations which Dr. Kenealy had thought fit to bring against the college itself and against those who were responsible for its administration. "I never heard such accusations before," said his lordship emphatically, "and I trust most sincerely I shall never hear any such again."

FOLLOWING THE FASHIONS.—"Maria," said a lady in New York, to her coloured maid, "that is the third silk dress you have worn since you came to my house; pray how many do you own?"—"Only seven, miss; but I's savin' my wages to buy another."—"Seven! Of what use are seven silk dresses to you? Why, I don't own so many as that."—"Spose not, miss," said the smiling darkey; "you doesn't need 'em so much as I does. You quality white folks everybody knows is quality; but we betternuse kind of coloured pussons has to dress smart to distinguish ourselves from common niggers."

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUE PATIENCE.—"I remember," says the celebrated Wesley, "hearing my father say to my mother:—'How could you have the patience to tell that blockhead the same thing twenty times over?'—'Why,' said she, 'if I had only told him nineteen times, I should have lost all my labour.'"

A loving heart and a pleasant countenance are commodities which a man should never fail to take home with him. They will best season his food and soften his pillow. It were a great thing for a man that his wife and children could truly say of him, "He never brought a frown or unhappiness across his threshold."

FIRST DISCOVERER.—A gentleman praising the charms of a very plain woman before a sarcastic flirt, the latter whispered him—"And why don't you lay claim to such an accomplished beauty?"—"What right have I to her?" said the gentleman.—"Every right, by the law of nations, as *the first discoverer!*"

The last marriage between the Royal Families of England and of Russia was far away in the dim twilight of the 12th century, when the ablest and best of the early Princes of Muscovy, Vladimir, wooed and won the hand of the Princess Gyitha, the daughter of Harold, the last of the Saxon kings. Could either monarch then have foreseen the world-wide progress which each people would make before another Prince and another Princess of either realm should cement by a sacred family union the amity of the two countries!—*Dean Stanley.*

TRAINING THE YOUNG.—A magistrate at a public meeting, said that he had been examining the children in a denominational school, and had been struck with their ignorance and stupidity. At last he asked one boy who had been some years at school if he could write. Answer, "No."—"Can you read?"—Answer, "No."—"Can you cipher?"—Answer, "No."—"Then what on earth can you do?"—Answer, "I can do catechism."—"Well," said the gentleman, "let us see if you know that—what did your godfathers and godmothers do for you?"—"Answer, "They did promise and vown that I should nurse the devil and all his works, and renounce the pumps of this wicked world."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 25TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $590 to $592½, steady; Old Patna, $612½ to $615, steady; Old Benares, $580 to $585, little doing; New Benares, $555 to $560; Malwa, $595 to $600. Estimated stocks:—New Patna, 150 chests; Old Patna, 260 chests; New Benares, 305 chests; Old Benares, 275 chests. Market quiet for Bengal, and firm for Malwa.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per British ship *Jean Sande*, for San Francisco:—

25,860 bags Rice, each 50lbs.; 497 bales Gunny bags, 780 boxes Tea, 43 packages Tea, 900 boxes Oil, and 1,501 packages Sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	4/3½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/3½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/4½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/4½ to 4/4½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/4½ to 4/4½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—41½ per cent., premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,800 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 108 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company,—$212 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$502½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$131 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$122 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—37½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—14 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 117 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$90 per cent. discount.

SALES ON MARCH 25TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

White Pepper, 10 bags, at $23.00, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $6.45, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Milled Rice, 200 piculs, at $1.84, by Tuck-mee to local trader.

Fungus, 20 bags, at $57.80, by Man-shing-loong to travelling trader.

American Flour, 50 lbs., 500 bags, at $1.55, by Sang-tye-loong to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 100 bags, at $6.15, by Hop tye-wo to travelling trader.

Green Peas, 100 piculs, at $2.10, by Yee-shun-tye to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 20 bags, at $13.80, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.

White Wax, 5 pieces, at $70.00, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

G. C. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,)
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,
ESSEN (GERMANY).
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

房煤記榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

ly 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Hector (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 31st inst.
LONDON	Francisco Calderon (str.)	Perks	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Forward		Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Scotland (str.)	S. D. Washburn	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
Do.	Midnight	Kandrick	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Gentoo	John Linnell	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Colorado (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Vasco de Gama (str.)	J. F. Rice	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 2nd prox., at 4 P.M.
BRISBANE AND SYDNEY	Onward	Stimson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY *via* CLEVELAND BAY	Mary Mildred	George Peacock	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On or about 25th inst.
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, &c.	Jeddah (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 28th inst.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Zambesi (str.)	G. F. Cates	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd prox., at noon.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Namoa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 30th inst., at 2 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Mei-kong (str.)	Foache	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
CALLAO	Florencia (str.)	G. G. y Garcia	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	On 20th prox.
MANILA	Alavesa	Miranda	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Villa de Rivadavia	Camus	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Behar (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Volga (str.)	Flambeau		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, &c.	Crocus (str.)	Joy		Gilman & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Orissa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Diomed (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 29th inst.
Do.	Anadyr (str.)	Rigodit		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Cassandra (str.)	Langer		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Amoy (str.)	Thos. Smith	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
SWATOW	Columbian (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th inst., at noon.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE just landed, ex S. S. *Glenartney*, French Mail, *Cawdor Castle*, and other late arrivals, a Large and Choice Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS as follows:—

FANCY FLANNELS and LIGHT TWEEDS for SUITS, made especially for the Climate.

WHITE and FANCY DUCKS and DRILLS.

The above Goods are made up to order under the careful supervision of a West End Cutter.

PAJAMA SUITS, in FANCY FLANNEL, TWILL, and LINEN; various patterns.

Gentlemen's LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Military Fronts.

Gentlemen's DRESS SHIRTS, Embroidered Fronts.

Gentlemen's REGATTA SHIRTS, with Collars attached.

Gentlemen's OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE TWILL SHIRTS, with Collars.

FELT HATS (Christy's make) of the latest styles.

WHITE, SPECKLED, and PANAMA STRAW HATS.

COLLARS, in all the newest shapes.

GRENADINE SCARVES and TIES, Fancy Colors, and BLACK SILK, COTTON, and MERINO HALF-HOSE, Striped and White.

UNDERVESTS and PANTS, in Silk, Gauze, Smedley's, and other makes.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Fine Cambric, Plain and Colored Borders.

SILK UMBRELLAS, with Plain and Fancy Sticks.

BOOTS and SHOES of Dawson's well-known make, best quality.

SOLAR PITH HATS and HELMETS, direct from Calcutta.

Ellwood's Patent Regulation HELMETS.

PORTMANTEAUS of Solid and Bazil Leather, in different sizes; also, the GLADSTONE TRAVELLING BAGS, and SOILED LINEN BAGS, necessaries on a voyage.

DRESS TRUNKS, for Ladies.

SETS of STUDS, SOLITAIRES and LINKS, in Gold and Ivory.

PERFUMERY, TOOTH POWDERS, OILS, POMADES, and other REQUISITES for the Toilet.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Large Assortment of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, ANTIMACASSARS.

WHITE and COLORED MOSQUITO NETS.

CRETONNE and other CHINTZ.

PLAIN and FANCY CURTAIN REPS, DAMASKS, &c.

PRINTED and EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.

BRASS WINDOW CORNICES, CURTAIN POLES, and FITTINGS.

WHITE and FANCY COLORED BED QUILTS.

TOILET COVERS to match.

FINE SUMMER BLANKETS, in all sizes.

TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS.

VELVET SOFA and CENTRE DITTO.

FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards wide.

DITTO, in Large Squares, with Border all round, suitable for Dining Rooms.

COIR MATS and MATTINGS.

GILT, CHEVAL, and MAHOGANY TOILET GLASSES.

Just arrived,

A Large Assortment of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, in various sizes and colours.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CROQUET MALLETS and BALLS of the Latest Patterns.

And, (to close a consignment,)—

A few cases Blue Grass Bourbon WHISKY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 415 Hongkong, 18th March, 1874.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All too new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

BAKER & CO.

BEG most respectfully to inform the Public that they are now offering the remains of their

WINTER STOCK,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BAKER & CO.,
COURT DRESS MAKERS & MILLINERS,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD.*

tf 292 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

CHAMPAGNE, (Genuine Mark.)

THEOPHILE ROEDERER.—

Gladiateur,	Pints,	2 doz.	each case.
Carte Blanche,	do.	2 do.	do.
Carte Noire,	do.	2 do.	do.

D. ST. MARCEAUX.—

Carte Blanche, Dry, Quarts,		1 doz.	each case.
Do.	do. Pints,	2 do.	do.
Do.	Dry, Half-pints,	4 do.	do.
Carte Noire, Very Dry, Quarts,		1 doz.	case.
Do.	do. Pints,	2 do.	

DUO DE MONTEBELLO.—

Carte Blanche, Quarts,		1 doz.	each case.
Do.	Pints,	2 do.	do.
Do.	Half-pints,	4 do.	do.

Apply to

G. DUBOST & Co.

3m 195 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

AN AMERICAN CARROOM BILLIARD TABLE,
With Fittings, complete.

Apply to

J. R. WHITE, *Stag Hotel.*

tf 174 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

FOR SALE.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.
BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s BRANDIES.
STARTUP & KENTISH'S SHERRIES and PORT WINES.

J. LEMBKE.

3m 226 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, (Genuine Mark):—

Gladiateur, in Pints.
Carte Blanche, "
Carte Noire, "

J. LEMBKE.

3m 227 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"AMOY,"

Capt. Thos. Smith, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 26th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

2d 460 Hongkong, 25th March, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"KWANG-TUNG,"

Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

4d 458 Hongkong, 16th March, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Steamer

"SCOTLAND,"

S. D. Washburn, Commander, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents.*

3d 461 Hongkong, 25th March, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamer

"CASSANDRA,"

Langer, Master, expected here from Singapore on or about the 1st proximo, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 463 Hongkong, 25th March, 1874.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND HIOGO.

THE British Steamer

"CROCUS."

Capt. Joy, expected here on or about the 30th instant, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

7d 459 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"NAMOA,"

Captain Westoby, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

6d 462 Hongkong, 25th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"VOLGA,"

Captain Flambeau, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

451 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANADYR,"

Captain Rigodit, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

452 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at SOMERSET, CARDWELL, BOWEN, *and* GLADSTONE, *to land Mails and Passengers.)*

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Chartered Steamship

"JEDDAH"

will be despatched as above on or about the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 412 Hongkong, 16th March, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIOMED"

will be despatched on or about the 29th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

420 Hongkong, 18th March, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HECTOR"

will be despatched on or about the 31st instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—

On Tea 27/. %, all risks, 18/. %, F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. %, do.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

421 Hongkong, 18th March, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BEHAR"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 20th March, 1874. [433

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ORISSA"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 20th March, 1874. [433

FOR CALLAO *Direct.*

THE Peruvian *A 1 Steamship*

"FLORENCIA,"

G. Garcia y Garcia, Commander, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched as above on the 20th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

tf 454 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A 1* Auxiliary Steamship

"FRANCISCO CALDERON,"

Capt. Perks, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

324 Hongkong, 26th February, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"

Captain Camus, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRANDÃO & Co.

tf 444 Hongkong, 21st March, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"ALAVESA,"

Miranda, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 390 Hongkong, 12th March, 1874.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE well-known *A 1* Clipper Barque

"FORWARD,"

Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 228 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship

"GENTOO,"

John Linnell, Master, will load as above, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 328 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SYDNEY *via* CLEVELAND BAY.

THE *A 1* British Barque

"MARY MILDRED,"

George Peacock, Master, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 376 Hongkong, 11th March, 1874.

FOR BRISBANE AND SYDNEY.

THE well-known Clipper Ship

"ONWARD,"

Capt. Stimson, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 319 Hongkong, 28th February, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A 1* American Ship

"MIDNIGHT,"

Capt. Kandrick, will load here for the above port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 265 Hongkong, 17th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th March, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEI-KONG*," Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 25th March, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 26th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 16th, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ZAMBESI*," Captain G. F. CATES, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 1st idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *

Extracts.

A NEW "LEGEND OF THE FORGET-ME-NOT."

When Psyche lost her Lord, the Lord of Love,
Weeping alone she wandered,
Listless by every well-known field and grove,
And on her lost Love pondered.

Lastly by Lethe's stream her footsteps strayed;
And "Oh!" she said, in sighing,
"That I might dip, and my past life be made
Like dreams with daylight dying!"

The big tears from her blue eyes raining down
Fell on earth's pitying bosom:
Sudden there sprang amid the sedges brown
Blue as her eyes a blossom.

And o'er her head, soft rustling sweet and low,
As though some bird's wing fluttered,
In those loved tones whose loss was all her woe,
"Forget-me-not!" was uttered.

No more: no sight, no touch: these words alone:
And "Ah!" she cried, "forget thee?
Nay, but half Love in our glad life was known;
Half Love is to regret thee.

"Forget thee? Nay, these flowers my tears beget
Shall be to me a token
Of Love: they shall be called Forget-me-not,
The name to cheer me spoken."

So well, sweet river-flowers, we welcome you,
Earth with faint sadness scenting,—
Born of the tears from Psyche's eyes of blue,
For her lost Love lamenting.

F. W. B.

THE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT.

The industries of the Badawin are but few, for their wants are limited to the ordinary requirements of a wandering people. The blacksmith's and saddler's are nearly all the trades they practise, and if we add the arts of tanning and weaving, we almost exhaust the small catalogue. The men do the tanning and the women practise weaving with a very simple loom, which stands in front of their apartment. As the Arabs manufacture hardly any articles for sale, their property is of very limited amount, being almost entirely confined to their horses, herds, and camels. No family can exist without one camel at least; he who possesses ten is reckoned poor, thirty or forty place a man in easy circumstances, and the man is rich who is the owner of sixty camels. Some sheikhs of the Aenezes have as many as three hundred camels. Horses are comparatively scarce among the Bedawin, one mare to six or seven tents is a common allowance; the mare is usually ridden, for the mare colts are sold to the peasants and townspeople in Syria. Unlike civilized nations, the Arabs are not actuated by mere considerations of what wealth a man possesses in according to him honour and influence. A hospitable poor man, who kills a lamb for a stranger, gives coffee to those present, and shares his plunder among his poor relations, is much more esteemed than a rich miser, who neglects his poor friends and turns from the stranger; the wealthy sheikh lives like his poor neighbour, eats the same dishes, and only partakes of a luxury when a guest arrives.

Polygamy is rare amongst the Bedawin; but few have two wives. The marriage ceremony is very simple among the Aenezes. When a man desires to marry a girl, he sends a friend of the family to her father and the girl's wishes are ascertained, for she is not compelled to marry against her inclination. If she agrees, the friend, then holding the father's hand, says aloud that he understands he is willing to give his daughter in marriage to her suitor, (when the father) answers in the affirmative. The wedding-day is fixed and the bridegroom brings a lamb to the tent of the girl's father and cuts its throat before witnesses; as soon as the blood falls upon the ground, the marriage ceremony is regarded as complete, and the bride is by-and-bye conducted to her new home. The knot being so easily tied, unfortunately is loosened without much scruple, for divorces are of frequent occurrence. If an Arab becomes dissatisfied with his wife, he separates himself by simply saying, "Thou art divorced," and giving her a she-camel, sends her back to her family. He is not obliged to state any reason, nor does this reflect particularly on the discarded wife's honour; the husband is excused by his friends saying he did not like her. There have been instances of Arabs, not more than forty-five years of age, who were known to have had above fifty different wives; in fact, whoever will be at the expense of a camel, may divorce as many wives as he pleases. The wife also can use the privilege of divorce in a somewhat modified form. If she is unhappy, she can fly for refuge to her kindred, and if the husband uses force to induce her to return, her family would resent this violence. He may revenge himself by withholding the words of divorce, so that the woman cannot marry again. Of this class there are a large number, but old maids are unknown amongst the Bedawin. If the husband dies, his brother generally offers to marry his widow, but neither are forced by custom to enter into matrimony. A man has the exclusive right to the hand of his cousin, though he is not obliged to marry her; still, without his consent, she cannot accept a husband.

Women are regarded amongst the Bedawin as inferior to men, and, though not neglected, they are always taught to consider that their chief business is cooking and working. An unmarried girl enjoys much more consideration than a married woman; once married she becomes a mere drudge, occupied all day, while her husband is lolling at ease and smoking his pipe. The women have to fetch the water, a laborious operation often, and the unmarried girls, among the Arabs of Sinai, drive the herds to pasture. They watch the sheep all day, and if a man of the tribe passes they offer him a drink of milk or water. On most occasions, however, if a stranger passes, the women turn their backs upon him, nor will they receive anything from his hands unless some friends be present. The old women are, however, treated with great reverence and respect by their children, but the relations between fathers and their grown-up sons are often very bad. In many tribes slaves perform the more menial offices of the family, and most wealthy sheikhs possess some of them. After a lapse of time the slaves are emancipated and married to persons of their own colour.

Hospitality is certainly one of the Bedawin virtues, though it often proceeds from vanity and a desire of distinguishing themselves among their equals in the tribe. A helpless traveller may go the whole way between Mecca and Damascus, and he can safely enough trust to the hospitality of the wild tribes he may encounter. A hungry Bedawin will always divide his scanty meal with a stranger, though he may have no means of procuring a fresh supply. When a stranger enters an Arab encampment he alights at the first tent on his right hand, for if he passed that tent its owner would consider himself to be slighted. Among the Arabs of Sinai the custom is that the stranger is the guest of the first person who descries him from afar. Sometimes serious quarrels arise as to who has the right to entertain a visitor; in the absence of the husband, his wife invariably receives and entertains strangers, assisted by a male relation, who does the honours. Some tribes of the Arabs permit the women to drink coffee with strangers on their arrival, provided the owner of the tent be present. Amongst those tribes who are continually exposed to the passage of strangers, it must be confessed that hospitality can only be purchased by money, and on the Haj route little mercy is shown to pilgrims in distress. The influx of foreign manners has done a good deal towards impairing the ancient virtues of the Arabs who live on the borders of Syria.—"*Alps of Arabia*," by *W. Meyghan.*

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

It was at Bow that china was, so far as we at present know, first made in Great Britain in about 1740. As in the case of every porcelain manufactured in England except that of Bristol, and possibly some made at Lowestoft, the Bow porcelain was soft. Many reasons have been suggested for the fact that when all the continental potters had left off the fabrication of soft porcelain, the English continued to produce it and no other. The chief reason we believe to have been that the English porcelain establishments were as a rule poor and small; that to adopt the new style required costly plant and materials, and the employment of high-waged workmen acquainted with the new processes; required too, the purchase of expensive trade secrets in colouring and in firing. All this would have been beyond the means of the English porcelain makers, who could hardly pay their way as it was. Moreover, the English potters had early learned how to apply phosphate of lime, in the shape of bones ground to powder, to the *body* of their porcelain; the effect of which, while robbing the porcelain of a little of its beauty, is to give strength and consistency to the ware while in the furnace. The manufactory at Chelsea borrowed its art forms from Sèvres; but its colouring is far less harmonious, its glazes less deep and silky than those of the French soft porcelain. At a later date the Dresden type prevailed at Chelsea, with garlands and bunches of flowers encrusted thickly on the vases. Pastoral subjects, the impossible shepherds and shepherdesses of the period, with their crooks, their knots of ribbon, small waists and eternal simper, are common to Sèvres, to Dresden, and to Chelsea. The technical superiority was with Dresden; and that of ingenuity and variety of form and ornament, while the glazes and colours of Sèvres were far ahead of its rivals, and Chelsea can only boast of a certain abstinence from the excesses of bad taste prevailing at Sèvres; but to true art merit not one of the rival potteries can claim the smallest title. The Chelsea manufacture was in no very long time abandoned, as was that at Bow, and the workmen emigrated to Derby, carrying their moulds and their trade secrets, and a good deal of their bad taste with them. The ware made by Cookworthy, at Plymouth, has always appeared to the present writer to be far superior to that coming from the more famous English kilns. Cookworthy, though a Swedenborgian and a believer in the divining rod, was nevertheless a shrewd man of business and a good chemist. His ware, at least the plain white and the blue and white—the most characteristic—is beautifully modelled with natural subjects, shells, sea-weeds, and so forth, and attempting little, is marked by none of the pretentiousness of the period. He had discovered kaolin in 1755 near Hulstone, in Cornwall, and with it he made hard porcelain. The secret of doing so he sold to Richard Champion, who carried it to Bristol, and there made hard china which, as collectors know, is in especial favour and demand at the present day, as being the only true porcelain made in Great Britain. A melancholy proof, was given of the excellence of this ware on the occasion of the recent burning down of the Alexandra Palace. No fewer than four thousand specimens of old English pottery and porcelain had been lent by liberal collectors to the palace. The Dow, Chelsea, Derby, Worcester, and other soft wares were reduced to shapeless masses by the heat, but the true porcelain of Bristol, though most of it was broken to pieces by the fall of the roof and rubbish, retained its whiteness and even its most delicate shades of colour quite uninjured by the fire.—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

LORD BYRON.

At Cambridge he was deeply attached to a young chorister, and wore a cornelian heart which the boy had given him. At Newstead, also, he felt more than usually warm friendship for the son of one of his tenants; and on his second visit to Athens we hear nothing of the "maid, his life," but his heart went forth to a poor youth named Nicolo Giraud, the son of a widow; while there are some curious expressions in a letter of Shelley about his life at Venice. We can imagine what malevolent gossip might make of all this; but is there any proof that it indicates more than the extravagances of a nature far more impulsive and comprehensive in its range of emotions, than is to be met with every day? Then, again, while on the one hand he was brave and manly, much addicted to and skilled in physical exercises, devoted to outdoor and athletic pursuits, on the other, he had a very feminine element in his character as in his person. Hunt sneers at the rings he loved to display upon his fingers, and Ali Pacha pleased him by praising his curling hair, together with the aristocratic delicacy of his small ears and white hands. He was once taken for a woman in disguise, and in "Don Juan" he draws an attractive picture of the beautiful hero dressed as an Eastern princess. Not only women, but even men could not escape the magic of his fascination, and Lord Holland's little son called him "the gentleman with the beautiful voice." His countenance, like his spirit, was extra-femininely mobile, says a lady, and he could look positively beautiful one moment, but positively ugly the next,—surely herein his face was a reflex of his soul! I fancy the English were a little unreasonable to cry out when Countess Guiccioli took up the cudgels for Byron, just after such very damaging statements about him had been published, ostensibly on the authority of his wife. If he turned different sides of himself to the two ladies, it seems hard if both may not be shown. The Guiccioli in her old age, having married an Anglophobe marquis, writes, that she found Byron a perfect angel during the six years he was with her, and Lady Byron herself, while analyzing his character somewhat sternly and harshly to one of her friends (she even says he only feigned enthusiasm, in which case he ought to have been a great dramatist, for he feigned enthusiasm to the life), wept when she heard of his death, owning there was an angel in him. But, alas! the Guiccioli loved him, and he loved her, as well, at least, as so libertine and disillusioned a nature could love. The picture is a touching one of him at Ravenna, when she had returned with her husband to Bologna, visiting her garden and rooms at their wonted hour of meeting, reading in her favourite books, and bursting into tears before the fountain in the garden, as he reflected what evil his love might bring upon her. This lady reclaimed him from his debaucheries—as long as he lived he was faithful to her,—and I think the charge against him of making no provision for her is one quite susceptible of a favourable explanation. Byron loved two,—Mary Chaworth and the Guiccioli. Would that he could have married his first love! In that beautiful poem, "The Dream," he confesses that her image was in his soul, even when he stood at the altar with another,—that was the crime of his life in the sight of Heaven, and a black one, however shocking his fleshly vagaries may appear to us; but that is a crime against which civilized society has no conscience. Yet an ideal marriage demands a constancy and stability of soul,—of which, alas! men like Byron and Shelley possess little,—chivalrous protectiveness, generosity, magnanimity, memory of the past, faith in the future. To an absorbed ardent spirit the dimming of early rose-colour, is very trying; and Shelley is doubtless right, that if love dies, the usual vulgar passive acquiescence in a dead contract is—unless from motives of mere expediency or common humanity, which may tell the other way—base and unendurable: a more living love may be sought and found, which, even for the children, may be best.—*Saint Pauls.*

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1868.

Court of Administration.

JOH. BERENBERG GOSSLER & Co. | EMILE NÖLTING & Co.
F. LARISZ. | WACHSMUTH & KROGMANN.
CARL WOERMANN.

Managing Director.—C. PERGER.

Agents at Hongkong.—MELCHERS & Co.

THE Company, disposing of a Capital of 20,000,000 Reichsmark, according to arrangements with and guaranteed by important German Re-Insurance Companies, is prepared to accept Risks to the extent of $65,000, and Policies will be granted by the Undersigned at the current local rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 90 Hongkong, 14th January, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL.—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ..... ¼ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ..... ½ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days ..... ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month ..... ¼ " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ..... ½ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ..... ¾ " "
Above 6 months ..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10 %) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ %) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.

By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1890 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ..... the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ..... do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months ..... do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ..... do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 %, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1080 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1963 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on 18th, 25th March, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$108.00 a	$118.00
" 28 a 32	"	118.00 a	125.00
" 36 a 42	"	125.00 a	135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.00 a	2.05
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a	2.50
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.90 a	3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.25 a	2.40
" 64 a 66	"	2.60 a	2.75
" 68 a 80	"	2.90 a	3.55
WHITE PROPERS DO.	per piece	2.50 a	2.65
WHITE BROADS	"	2.60 a	2.85
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.40 a	3.20
" 40	"	2.50 a	3.50
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	"	1.00 a	1.35
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 a	2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.60 a	3.95
DYED BROADS DO.	"	3.70 a	3.95
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	5.70 a	5.80
CHINTZ	"	1.05 a	1.00
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a	0.85
" Brown	"	0.60 a	0.38
" Red	"	0.80 a	0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.21 a	0.22
" Gentian, 22	"	0.18 a	0.19
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.22 a	0.28

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.82 a	0.83
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.10 a	9.90
" Assorted	"	8.80 a	9.00
" *HH* Scarlet	"	9.10 a	9.30
" Assorted	"	8.80 a	8.90
CAMLETS, SSS	"	16.50 a	17.00
" SS	"	19.00 a	19.50
" S	"	20.00 a	20.50
" *BBB*	"	22.00 a	22.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 3	per picul	4.20 a	4.40
" Hoop	"	4.50 a	4.65
" Bar	"	4.15 a	4.30
" Wire	"	8.75 a	9.50
LEAD	"	7.80 a	8.30
STEEL, English	per lb.	5.30 a	5.40
" Swedish	"	5.60 a	5.65
TIN, Malacca	per picul	28.50 a	31.00
TIN PLATES	per box	8.75 a	9.00
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	25.00 a	22.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	187.00 a	190.00
" American	"	190.00 a	192.00
SPELTER	"	7.50 a	7.75

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	"	14.10 a	14.20
" Ningpo	"	14.37 a	14.60
" Tientsin	"	14.50 a	14.70
" Shantung	"	14.00 a	14.25
" Bengal	"	11.50 a	16.00
ALUM	per picul	1.50 a	1.65
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	3.87 a	3.90
" Black	"	3.50 a	3.75
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.70 a	1.85
" " mill cleaned	"	1.60 a	1.65
" Manila	"	2.35 a	2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a	2.10
" Singapore	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Saigon	"	1.50 a	1.65
" Arracan	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	"	5.80 a	5.50
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton		
" English steam	"	15.25 a	—
" American Anthracite	"	14.25 a	—
" Sydney	"	12.00 a	—
WINDOW GLASS	per box	4.00 a	4.15
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.			
BÊCHE-DE-MER, Straits	per pcl.	6.00 a	6.20
" Banjar	"	5.00 a	5.25
PEPPER, White	"	22.00 a	22.50
" Black	"	14.00 a	15.00
BETEL NUT	"	3.75 a	4.40
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	"	4.30 a	4.50
" South Seas	"	15.50 a	18.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.80 a	2.00
" Siam	"	2.15 a	2.50
BLOOM, California, per sack of 60 lbs	"	1.55 a	1.60
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs	"	4.75 a	5.00
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a	1.85
" California	"	2.35 a	2.50
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a	7.30
" Dk. Brown	"	5.10 a	5.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.37 a	4.50
" Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	16.00 a	16.50
PEAS, White	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Green	"	2.10 a	2.25
" Black	"	1.60 a	1.65
" Yellow	"	1.85 a	1.95
MUSHROOMS	"	55.00 a	60.00
SHAWNEE, Green	"	1.85 a	2.00
" Cut	"	2.50 a	2.70
MYRRH, Dry Siam large	"	12.00 a	13.50
" " middle	"	8.00 a	8.50
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.20 a	6.50
BEES WAX, Japan	"	14.50 a	15.00
" Hankow	"	9.50 a	10.50

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Amoy	T. Smith	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Colorado	Dearborn	Amr. str	3337	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Columbian	E. G. Stead	Brit. str	1412	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Florencia	Garcia	Peru. str	883	Carlowitz & Co	Callao
Kinshan ‡	Gury	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwangtung	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Meikong	Coache	Fren. str	1910	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Namoa	G. Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	Singapore, &c.
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	W. H. Pockley	Brit. str	1119	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Nantuxet	Barros	Amr. str	230	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang		Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Scotland	S. D. Washburn	Brit. str	1170	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Vasco-de-Gama	J. F. Rico	Brit. str	2000	Russell & Co	Yokohama, &c.
Volga	Flambeau	Fren. str	959	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
White Cloud §	Carroll	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	
Zambesi	G. F. Cates	Brit. str	1541	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Albatros	P. Hansen	Ger. bk	377	Bourjau & Co	
Alavesa	D. J. Miranda	Span. bk	591	Remedios & Co	Manila
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Eimbcke	Shanghai
Channel Queen	Lenfestey	Brit. sh	609	Messageries Maritimes	
Chow Sye	S. Kruse	Siam. sh	462	Chinese	
Christoph	C. H. F. Ringe	Ger. bk	270	Wm. Pustau & Co	Callao
Coldstream	W. H. Boniface	Brit. bk	683	Aug. Heard & Co	
Columbo	Tough	Brit. bk	344	Order	
Daylight	P. Rudomacher	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Fabius	C. Stolze	Siam. bk	635	Kin-tye-loong	
Fidelio	D. Bohsen	Ger. bk	300	John Burd & Co	
Flying Eagle	H. S. Crowell	Amr. sh	1004	Aug. Heard & Co	
Forward	Whyte	Brit. bk	754	Rozario & Co	Portland
Gabrielle Alice	J. Boizard	Fren. bk	294	Carlowitz & Co	
Garibaldi	Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Rozario & Co	Portland
Gentoo	Linnel	Amr. sh	773	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
George Alfred	F. H. Berry	Brit. bk	500	Brondhear, Anthony & Co	
Glory	Jorgensen	Siam. bk	449	Tuck-mee	
Hadda	John Christian	Brit. bk	334	Chinese	
Handy	V. Hansen	Siam. sh	653	Chinese	
Imogen	Hueason	Brit. bk	384	Thos. Howard & Co	
King-tung-tye	C. Lange	Siam. bk	229	Chinese	
Malay	B. P. Clough	Amr. sh	813	Order	
Maria y Vicenta	D. B. S. Coloma	Span. bk	384	Remedios & Co	
Mary Ann Holman	H. C. Holman	Brit. bk	272	Messageries Maritimes	
Mary Anna	Minster	Ger. bk	515	Remedios & Co	Manila
Mary Mildred	Smith	Brit. sh	469	Russell & Co	Sydney, &c.
Midnight	Kandrick	Amr. sh	838	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Onward	S. Stimson	Brit. sh	306	Rozario & Co	Brisbane, &c.
Peter	R. Buhelsen	Ger. bk	399	Wm. Pustan & Co	Takao, &c.
Radama	Bouvier	Fren. sh	700	Messageries Maritimes	
Siamese Crown	J. J. Witt	Siam. sh	532	Chinese	
Sumatra	J. Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Russell & Co	Manila
Valentin	Poulsgo	Fren. bk	337	F. Poil	
Vesta	Horst	Ger. bk	700	Wm. Pustan & Co	Channel f. o.
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	Manila
Wakefield	C. P. Cesar	Amr. bk	887	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Parchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. Patterson	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	*Cruising*
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Nagasaki
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. E. Barnett	Tientsin
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Hongkong
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Amoy
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sr.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Hongkong
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Menace	Military Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hankow
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lt. Com. E. S. Nathall	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Pitman	Kobe
Salamis	pad. des. vessel	2	250	Lieut. A. C. Littleton	Homeward bound
Tenzer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. F. A. Digby	Hongkong
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woolcombe	*En route*
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Wang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
Hartford	Amer. cor.	2900	21	E. R. Colhoun
Iroquois	Amer. cor.	790	7	H. A. Adams

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.					
STEAMERS.					
Behar	A. B. Andrews	Brit. str	1310	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Francisco Calderon	Parke	Peru. str	1183	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	
SAILING VESSELS.					
Dronning Louise	C. Bondo	Dan. bg	259	El. Schellhass & Co	
E. M. Young	B. McMichen	Brit. bk	845	Order	Tientsin
Ferdinand	Lorenzen	Ger. bk	416	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Menshikoff	Bannister	Amr. bk	223	Carlowitz & Co	Tientsin
Palma	C. Binge	Ger. bk	299	Raynal & Co	
CANTON					
Chen jui	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		Customs Chop
Demerara					
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Fe wan	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agent	*Laid up*
Kusagakan	J. Inouye	Japanese	cor.		
Mun-nien-tsing	Sum-shun-fat	H.I